

# The Semi-Weekly Louisianaian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 1.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1871.

NUMBER 69.

THE LOUISIANIAN, OWNED, EDITED AND MANAGED BY COLORED MEN, IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY MORNING AT 114 CARondelet STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: ONE YEAR, \$3.00; SIX MONTHS, \$1.50; THREE MONTHS, \$0.75; SINGLE COPIES, 10 CENTS.

## PROSPECTUS OF The Louisianaian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the Louisianaian, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the Louisianaian a desideratum in these respects.

**POLICY.**  
As our motto indicates, the Louisianaian shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus limited in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among the sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

**TAXATION.**  
We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

**EDUCATION.**  
We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

**FINAL.**  
By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

**UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE.**  
22 Royal street.

The rooms of this Club are open each day to members and their guests from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M. Lunch will be served daily from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

## POETRY.

### TO-MORROW.

TO-MORROW didst thou say?  
Methought I heard Horatio say  
Go to, I will not hear of it; To-Morrow!  
This a sharper, who stakes his penny  
Against thy plenty: who takes thy ready  
And pays thee naught but wishes, hopes,  
And promises.  
The currency of idiots, injurious bankrupt,  
That gulls the easy creditor.  
It is a period nowhere to be found  
In all the hoary registers of Time,  
Unless, perchance, in the fool's calendar.  
Wisdom disclaims the word, nor holds  
The society of it in its bosom.  
With those who own it, No, my Horatio,  
This Rascal's child, and folly is its father;  
Wrought of such stuff as 'treachery' are,  
As baseless.

### TURNER HALL.

RESOLUTIONS AND ADDRESS, ADOPTED BY THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.  
Resolved, That we declare the Republican party of Louisiana in full sympathy with the National Republican party; that we endorse the platform of principles laid down by the Chicago Convention.  
Resolved, That we believe that the congressional measures of reconstruction have proved a complete success in our State. We endorse those measures and all laws of Congress enacted in the interests of order and civil liberty. We believe that it honestly and fairly executed these statutes will conduce to the prosperity of the South and to the strengthening of Republican institutions.

Resolved, That we especially endorse those planks in the Republican platform which pledge our party to the faithful payment of the public debt.  
Resolved, That we advocate the reduction of national taxation, and a redistribution of the imposts in such a manner as to impose the least possible burden upon the people.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves and our party to the faithful execution of the constitutional and statutory provisions for the public education of all the children of the State, without distinction of race or previous condition.  
Resolved, That we insist upon the enforcement of the constitutional and legal guarantees of the civil and political rights of all men, without distinction of race, color or previous condition.

Resolved, That we endorse the Republican administration of the national and State government. We especially endorse and commend the official career of our governor, H. C. Warmoth. We do this because, in our opinion, his administration of the government of Louisiana under reconstruction has been so successful as to bring about the condition of peace and order which characterizes our State above all the other Southern States. By reason of the execution of the laws it is possible for Republicans to assemble in any part of the State and the Republican party consequently presents a united front and a compact organization.

Resolved, That we pledge our party to the reduction of taxation, and we insist upon an economical administration of the government. We condemn indiscriminate appropriations to individual enterprises, and we urge upon the Legislature the curtailment of its expenses.

Resolved, That we advocate a policy of reasonable and wise appropriations by the State to internal improvements. We call upon the national Congress to give to the South its full quota of aid and assistance to the improvement of our harbors and rivers. We believe that we are entitled to an appropriation to assist in opening the mouth of the Mississippi and in constructing our levees.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to Messrs. Harris, Gartschamp, Stamps, Swords and other members of the late State Central Committee who remained true to the party, and refused to enter the combination for its overthrow.

Resolved That we denounce the

outrageous acts of the federal officials connected with the late State Central Committee for having attempted to pack this convention with their chosen adherents, against the expressed will of the Republicans of the State. We denounce them for having called the convention to meet in a United States Customhouse; we denounce them for having attempted to intimidate the convention by surrounding it with armed special deputy marshals; we denounce them for having closed the doors of the Customhouse and having barred the entrance of the Customhouse; we denounce them for attempting to exclude from this convention ninety-five delegates of the people, who were met at the threshold by two companies of the United States army, called out by these men to assist in carrying this convention against the will of the people. We denounce their whole conduct in connection with the calling out and assembling of this body. They were guilty of every unfairness in the progress of the elections, for delegates. They were guilty of simulation and fraud in connection with the determination of the time and place of meeting. They finally established, without authority, certain pretended rules relative to the admission of delegates, calculated to further their scheme. They admitted to the convention hall, or to an adjoining room with an open door their fraudulent delegates, while the doors were kept closed against the bona fide members of the convention until the hour of meeting, in order that they might spring and force an organization under the protection of the revolvers of their marshals and the bayonets of their soldiers.

Resolved, That we express our conviction that these outrages were not perpetrated with the knowledge or consent of President Grant; we disbelieve the statement of Marshal Packard to that effect; we proclaim our earnest hope that our President will repudiate the acts of these men, and we declare that we will only withdraw our hearty support and endorsement of him when we shall learn that he was outraged and insulted by his officers after consultation with him, and by his advice and consent.

Resolved, That we believe that the President alone can unite and harmonize the Republican organization in our State. Several of his office holders have formed a combination with an insignificant bolting faction of the Republicans, but they seem determined to rule or ruin the party. Therefore, for the purpose of healing these differences and to insure our success in 1872, we respectfully request from the President the removal of Marshal Packard, Collector Casey, Assessor Joubert, Revenue Collector Stockdale, Special Deputy Collector Herwig and Postmaster Lowell, and we ask the appointment of men who will support the Republican party of Louisiana.

Resolved, That the president of this convention be requested to appoint a committee of twenty Republicans to wait upon President Grant, and to represent to him the facts stated in the above foregoing resolutions.

ADDRESS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.  
To the people of the State of Louisiana:  
We, the delegates of the Republican voters of the State, assembled in State convention in compliance with the call of the Republican State Central Committee, in view of the extraordinary occurrences which have attended our session, and of the unparalleled and astounding attempt of a few federal officials to choke and stifle the freedom of debate, and to menace the personal liberties and the lives of the representatives of the people, deem it advisable and just to set before the good people of the State a plain statement of those occurrences, and of the effort, on the part of a small number of men in high employ under the federal government, to oppress and intimidate and even to assassinate the representatives whom you accredited to represent you in convention. We are led to this course in order that the people, not alone of this State, but of the whole

country, may be advised of the facts, as alarming as they are unusual among the American people, and may judge aright of the nature of the offense and the remedy to be applied.

On the second day of July, the State Central Committee of the Republican party issued their call for a State convention, to assemble in New Orleans, on August 9.

The resolution, as presented by Mr. Ray a member of the committee, and adopted by the committee, specified the hour—12 M. of that day—and the place—the Mechanics' Institute. This resolution, before it was sent to press, was mutilated by a surreptitious omission of the hour and place, and as the call was printed, no place of meeting or hour was named. As the time of assembling the convention drew near, this irregular and unprecedented omission excited attention and caused frequent applications from the people, to be made to the Central Committee, asking them to correct the omission and to name the hour and place of the meeting. This just and reasonable request they evaded, and deferred answering, until the morning of the convention. To seem to shift the responsibility of any evil motives which be ascribed to them, they passed, a few days before the meeting of the convention, a resolution, empowering the President of the State Central Committee, at his individual discretion, to fix the hour and the place of meeting, and give notice thereof, leaving with him the arbitrary discretion to delay such notice, if he saw fit, even to the last minute of the day fixed by the committee for the notice.

This action was in itself good cause for the representatives of the people to have taken the matter into their own hands, and to have issued their own call, naming the time and place of meeting. But with a forbearance unexampled, and a sufferance of usurpation most patient, they awaited the action of the State Central Committee until the last day. It has been the custom of Republican conventions for years to assemble in the Mechanics' Institute, where there is a public hall open to all the people. This hall was then, as always, at the service of the convention. Judge of the surprise of the whole people when, on the morning of the last day that notice could issue, Mr. Packard, United States marshal, issues a notice designating the United States Customhouse as the place of meeting.

Unusual, extraordinary and improper as this action was—so gross as it was of federal officers, and so calculated to alarm the people—it was but the least and the most inoffensive of a series of acts which followed close upon the heels of each other, of the most flagrant usurpation.

It was announced by the committee that the public would be excluded from the Customhouse building, that no delegate should be admitted until he had filed his credentials with them and received at their hands a ticket of admission, and that even then, after all of these unheard of precautions to secure a packed convention, secluded from and beyond the reach of the public eye, in the dark recesses of the United States Customhouse, the committee capped the climax of their daring and unblushing outrages by declaring that they would recognize no person as a delegate, for the purpose of preliminary organization, except those whose names they themselves had placed upon a roll, thus undertaking to exclude at one stroke, ninety of the one hundred and sixteen delegates elect.

Notwithstanding all this we, your delegates, for the sake of the unity of the party, and in order that the total responsibility of any division should rest upon the usurping and conspiring Customhouse officials, resolved to go to the last extreme of pacification, and even of submission, short of actual dishonor. We accordingly signed a protest, and transmitted it by the hands of a committee of our members to Mr. Packard, president of the State Central Committee. A copy of the

protest and of the report of the interview between the committee and Mr. Packard we here insert:

### THE COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON THE PRESIDENT.

Resolved, That the president of this convention be requested to appoint a committee of twenty Republicans to wait upon President Grant, and to represent to him the facts stated in the above foregoing resolutions.

In obedience to the above resolution, the following named gentlemen are hereby appointed to serve on the committee. They are requested to meet in Washington City, on the first Monday of September, 1871.  
I. W. Swords, W. L. McMillen, L. T. Delassie, H. C. Dibble, A. E. Barber, Hugh J. Campbell, E. Butler, W. R. Fish, A. B. Harris, D. Young, H. Heidenhain, W. B. Barrett, J. B. Howard, H. Mahoney, T. H. Noland, P. Landry, John Lynch, L. C. Courle, H. L. Swords, O. F. Hunsaker, George Washington, of Assumption, E. W. Dewees, J. W. Quinn, Napoleon Underwood, George Y. Kelsey, Mortimer Carr, Thomas W. Conway.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK,  
President Republican State Convention.

### STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, President of the Republican State Convention, has announced the following as the State Central Committee for the ensuing year:

The ten to be appointed are as follows:  
Edward Butler, of Plaquemines.  
S. S. Schmidt, of Orleans.  
Thompson Coakley, of Rapides.  
Albert Gantt, of St. Landry.  
John Parsons, of Orleans.  
A. W. Smyth, of Orleans.  
H. Raby, of Natchitoches.  
James McCleery, of Caldo.  
David Young, of Concordia.  
F. J. Herron, of Orleans.  
First Congressional District—H. J. Campbell, H. Mahoney.  
Second Congressional District—A. E. Barber, J. L. Edden.  
Third Congressional District—Thomas H. Noland, George Washington.  
Fourth Congressional District—E. W. Dewees, Ralston Blunt.  
Fifth Congressional District—A. W. Faulkner, A. B. Harris.

### MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

There was a meeting of the State Central Committee last evening, at No. 32 Royal street, the President, Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, in the chair.

The committee was organized by the election of William Vigors as recording secretary, and J. W. Fairfax as corresponding secretary.

The following gentlemen were appointed as a

SUB-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. Hugh J. Campbell, chairman; H. Mahoney, F. J. Herron, A. B. Harris, A. E. Barber.

On motion, Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback was added to the committee.

The president appointed, on the

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

F. J. Herron, chairman; Thomas H. Noland, E. Butler, A. W. Faulkner and John Parsons.

The committee then adjourned to meet on the first Wednesday in September next.

## LAWS

### OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY)

No. 102.

An Act

(Continued.)

Sec. 14. Be it further enacted, etc., That in case of the absence or inability of the Mayor to attend, the City Council shall elect one of their number Mayor pro tem.

Sec. 15. Be it further enacted, etc., That the treasurer shall be ex officio secretary of the City Council, and as such he shall keep minutes of the proceedings of each meeting, and he shall record all laws, ordinances, and resolutions, and all other proceedings of the City Council; he shall file all the bonds of the officers of the city, and record them

in a separate book; and certified copies of said bonds and of all laws and ordinances shall be evidence in all courts of this State; he shall furnish, free of cost, to the recorder of the city certified copies of all laws and ordinances which impose a fine or penalty, or both, for their infraction, and he shall do and perform such other duties as may be imposed on him by the ordinances of the city.

Sec. 16. Be it further enacted, etc., That as treasurer he shall keep a correct account of all moneys received and disbursed; he shall keep separate and apart from each other all moneys received by taxation on real and personal estate, licenses, fines and forfeitures, and he shall exhibit his accounts whenever required to do so by the Mayor and City Council.

Sec. 17. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Governor shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint and commission a competent person, citizen of the city of Monroe, who shall be recorder of said city.

Sec. 18. Be it further enacted, etc., That said recorder shall enter upon the discharge of his duties as soon as he receives his commission or appointment from the Governor and qualifies according to law, and he shall be vested with the same powers now exercised by the recorder of the city of New Orleans. He shall be committing magistrate with full power to examine and commit, in all cases arising under the laws of the State, for all crimes, offenses and misdemeanors against the State, and in the same manner and to the same extent as justices of the peace now or hereafter may do. He is hereby authorized and empowered to examine, try and sentence persons for violations of the laws and ordinances of the corporation of the city of Monroe and offenses against the same.

Sec. 19. Be it further enacted, etc., That all fines collected by said recorder's court, and under the decree of the same, shall be paid into the city treasury monthly.

Sec. 20. Be it further enacted, etc., That said recorder shall hold his court open for the dispatch of business daily; that he shall receive such salary as may by ordinance of the City Council be fixed, not to be reduced during the time of his office; and he shall, in addition, be authorized to charge and receive such fees, as a committing magistrate, as are now or may hereafter be allowed to justices of the peace of Ouachita parish now collect their fees in criminal cases.

Sec. 21. Be it further enacted, etc., That the jurisdiction of said recorder shall not extend beyond the corporate limits of the city of Monroe in any cases, and that he shall hold his office for the term of two years from the first of May, 1871, or until his successor shall have qualified.

Sec. 22. Be it further enacted, etc., That in the event of death, removal, absence, inability to act, or disqualification of said recorder, from any cause, one of the justices of the peace residing in the city of Monroe, selected by the Mayor and City Council, shall perform the duties of said recorder, during said time, (and) receive the same compensation and salary as are allowed to said recorder.

Sec. 23. Be it further enacted, etc., That said recorder shall be authorized to draw his salary, to be fixed by ordinance of the City Council, monthly, upon his own warrant.

Sec. 24. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the assessor and collector to assess the taxes on real and personal estate in the city in the manner pointed out by the laws and ordinances of the city, and to collect the same.

Sec. 25. Be it further enacted, etc., That for the purpose of levying and collecting taxes and licenses, the Mayor and City Council are hereby invested with full power to pass all laws, not inconsistent with the constitution of the United States or of this State, to compel the payment, by compulsory process, of all taxes or licenses which may be due; and they are hereby authorized to confer on the assessor and collector power sufficient to carry into effect the laws and ordinances pertaining

(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.)

## RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Squares	1 mo	2 mos	3 mos	6 mos	1 yr
One	\$4	\$7	\$9	\$18	\$27
Two	7	12	15	30	45
Three	9	15	18	36	54
Four	12	20	24	48	72
Five	15	25	30	60	90
Six	18	30	36	72	108
1 Column	25	40	50	100	150

Transient advertisements, \$1.00 per square first insertion; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents.  
All business notices of advertisements to be charged twenty cents per line each insertion.  
Job Printing executed with neatness and dispatch.  
Wedding Cards executed in accordance with prevailing fashions.  
Funeral Notices printed on short notice and with quickest dispatch.

HENRY C. & H. M. DIBBLE,  
Attorneys at Law,  
28 Natchez Street,  
(Morgans Building.)  
New Orleans, La.

JOHN B. HOWARD,  
LAW OFFICE,  
26 St. Charles Street,  
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London, Havre, Paris, or

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of the insured.

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A. CARRIÈRE, Vice-President.

J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

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Terry, Engle, Lloyd & Co., Coleman

Eq., Samuel Barrett, Esq.

1000 1871



## The Louisianian.

Published Thursdays and Sundays.

OFFICE 114 CARondelet STREET,  
NEW ORLEANS LA.

Wm. C. BROWN, Editor and Publisher.

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ILLINOIS:—Lewis B. White, Chicago.

KENTUCKY:—Dr. R. A. Green, Louis-  
ville.

OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872.

## U. S. GRANT.

TUESDAY, AUG. 17, 1871.

Mr. Geo. E. PARRIS is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

"The Grand Era" of Aug. 12, (see editorial heading) shamefully mutilates a beautiful passage of the New Testament, and shows its appreciation of it in pronouncing it an "old saw." Ask Papa if we are not right.

If the Editor will tell us who the "one" is of the LOUISIANIAN staff that he suspects, or knows, needs or receives aid, such as in the kindest spirit we tender the *Err*, we think we can tell him.

Brother Carter, like another minister we know of, goes in on the "do as I say, not as I do" principle. He preaches honesty, while filching six or seven thousand dollars from the State under the pretence of printing the laws in the Cameron Times a little sheet without circulation that lived just long enough to complete the job. It would have been cheaper to furnish every man, woman and child in Cameron parish a bound volume of the laws. Eh, George?

St. James Heard From.—The good people of this Parish have held a mass meeting and denounced the usurpations of the late State Central Committee, and endorsed the Convention at the Turner's Hall and the action of the delegates from St. James. The proceedings concluded with three cheers for Combs, Warmoth and Pinchback.

"A little story."—The *Grand Err* repeats what some "opened eyed observer" never saw, and what was not "going the rounds of New Orleans," except in the very small circle of "the ring" who invented it.

The Shreveport Southwestern is responsible for the following:

A gentleman well posted in the politics of the State, and who is cognizant of the interior workings of the different parties and factions, stated this morning that the only serious purpose of those who were ostensibly in favor of the Dunn and Carter movement, was to place themselves in a position to exact office, etc., from the powers that be, in return for rallying beneath the banner of the Governor in the next campaign.

That consistent, well conducted paper, the *Lafourche Times*, in its issue of Aug. 12 thus compliments our paper:

The *Louisianian* comes to hand regularly, and we wish a copy could be placed in the hands of every reading colored man in the State.

It contains matters pertaining to politics, education and advancement worth a dozen times the price of its subscription.

## FULFILLMENT OF PROPHECY.

In our issue of July 30 there was a prediction that about Aug. 12 many a head would fall in the Customhouse. Our prophet was about right, the doleful tales that are told as indicate that there is such a necessity for "immediate reduction" that the official axe has already nearly decapitated nearly fifty unfortunates; among them of course are many of those who either didn't vote against Pinchback, or loudly enough bellow for the Customhouse.

The axe men may amuse themselves by chopping the branches, but we expect it will be "laid at the root" soon.

## GENERAL GRANT.

In an article in our last issue we called attention to the manner by which Mr. Packard had done a double wrong to the Republican party and to its great leader, General Grant. We stated that Messrs. Packard & Co., as appointees of the President had not only invoked his authority but publicly pleaded this sanction for the outrage of turning duly elected Republican delegates, from the halls of United States property under the menaces of United States soldiers.

We have now to call attention to a more grievous wrong by which the Custom House clique seeks to destroy the possibility of General Grant's gaining the vote of this State for his re-nomination in the National Convention of 1872. Packard & Co., are trying to force the Governor into an attitude of hostility to the President, notwithstanding he said at Turner's Hall on the 9th of August:

"There has not been throughout the length and breadth of this State up to this day one sincere Republican that has not been in favor of the re-nomination of General Grant. If there should be any difference on this question in the future, he must attribute it to the conduct of his federal officials and to those who control his army at present. (Load cheers.) May we not hope that this conduct has been without the knowledge of President Grant. (A voice, "no doubt of it.") I am disposed to say I believe there is no doubt of it. (Applause.) But if it should go to the people of this Country that he has sanctioned the calling of a Republican Convention in the United States Customhouse to be controlled by the United States Marshal, packed by United States officials, and surrounded by the United States army. I tell you if it goes to the American people that Grant is responsible for that, the American people will repudiate him."

Driven to the wall by the plain statement of friendliness on the part of Governor Warmoth to General Grant, the Customhouse clique has resorted to the subterfuge of all falsifiers who recommend the small lies of the present by the bigger lies of the past. The charge is now made that as a delegate to the last National Convention, Governor Warmoth was opposed to the nomination of General Grant for the position he now occupies.

Now, it is well known by the Editor of this paper, and a number of his personal friends, that when the question was under discussion as between Chase and Grant, Governor Warmoth, differing with even colored Republicans, declared himself in favor of Grant before he left New Orleans to attend the Convention, stating in substance that General Grant was a live man, and that he had been made by the people while Chase honestly believed he had made the people—that Grant was a man of the future and Chase a man of the past.

In face of the fact that Warmoth voted for Grant, and in face of the declaration of his statement at Turner's Hall it can be but little less than unscrupulous falsification to accuse the Governor of hostility to the President.

We cannot dismiss the subject without referring to the connection which has been studiously insisted upon between Gov. Warmoth and Senator Pinchback, and the effort made thereby to fix the manager of this journal as a colored man to a position of unfitness to the President.

It is well known that the LOUISIANIAN was one of the first journals in the State to hoist Gen. Grant's name for re-election. Some of the most painstaking and elaborate, the most earnest and the most widely copied of our articles have been in support of the National Administration and in commendation of Gen. Grant personally. Senator Pinchback has in public speech and in private conversation labored in all loyalty and affection to secure the fullest extent the recognition of the great services rendered by Gen. Grant and the great need of his retention in his present position.

It is a fact to be remarked that in no Republican meeting held in this State has the President's name been mentioned without vociferous applause except that at Turner's Hall, and the silence then grew out of the fact that the Representatives of the State had been inveigled into the Customhouse and then driven from it—had gone to a Convention and gone into a battle—had been invited to meet their peers and were confronted with United States soldiers—had sought to cast their ballots and been met with muskets—all under the avowed sanction of General Grant as publicly stated by Mr. Packard.

We sincerely trust that a frank

denial of all hostility to the President personally, and a repudiation of all desire to prevent his selection will make him see that he has been misled, if he has taken any side in this scramble of his office-holders for higher positions, and if he has not taken any sides it is but just that he should prove it to the whole Country, which has become aroused by this outrage by the prompt removal of Packard & Co., who can never again do any good in this community for General Grant or anybody else.

## OUT OF DARKNESS COMETH LIGHT.

We note with pleasure a promising effort making in Mississippi to unite the respectable white and colored suffragans in a body to vote down the corrupt party in power, at the approaching State election. The freedmen are holding meetings of their own accord, and pass resolutions in which they express their determination not to support the carpet-baggers any longer. At a barbecue held a short time ago in Northern Mississippi, two thousand persons were present, a very large number of whom were freedmen. It is reported that the colored men gave hearty concurrence to the advice of such able and distinguished men as Gen. Samuel J. Gholsen, who said to them:

"Against you, colored men, I cherish no hatred or ill-will. God forbid that I should! You are more imposed upon than I am. I know that I have been represented as an enemy to your race. It is false."

A sentiment of gratitude that is common to the human bosom would alone impel me to think kindly of you, if from no other consideration; for when left wounded, paralyzed and bleeding in the freezing mud, in fighting for a cause I deemed to be just; when beyond the help of my retreating columns, stretched helpless on the ground, those of your color came and ministered to me; took me up and bore me away in safety. It is to your color that I am thus indebted for my preservation, and for whom I cherish the kindest feelings. You have now your freedom; go and exercise it like men worthy of so great a boon. Vote for the men that you think will best subserve our common interest; vote against men who have only come in our midst for spoils, and who would to-day build the frightful fires of domestic strife upon the bosom of our land and rob us all in common of the little that we have."

We look to the redemption of the South from the hands of the "Party Thieves" that, under legal guise, rob her of her life blood, and interfere in every way with her speedy and peaceful reconstruction, to the continued efforts of those Southern public men, who, like Gen. Gholsen, lose no opportunity of disabusing the freedmen of the idea the records we have named, seek constantly to implant in his mind, namely, that his former owners and present employers are his enemies. Many Southern public men hesitate to address the colored voter in the language of conciliation and good feeling, for fear, too, of being considered, by the honest public, as having sold their birthright for a mess of pottage, and abandoned patient principle in order to secure public plunder.

Whilst the conservative white people of the South thus hold aloof from the freedmen, it is but natural that he should be equally reserved on his side. It needs but to break the ice, however, as the Mississippians appear to be doing, with characteristic energy and determination, to inaugurate an era of good feeling which, spreading throughout the area of reconstruction, shall realize that dream of peace which a President has made axiomatic in a wish, as peripatetic as a successful colored minstrel troupe.

We copy the above entire from the *Picayune* of Tuesday, on the principle, that we are willing to "give the devil his due." We have been repeatedly compelled to wonder at the incomprehensible course of some Democrats. A course that renders their conduct the more liable to suspicion, while at the same time they are wondering at the estrangement of the colored race. Let us look into this thing. No sooner does a Democrat of any note possess sufficient manliness to utter such language, as effectually conveys his thoughts, while on its surface it strikes of liberality, than certain sections of the Democracy are promptly on hand to herald the ambassador of "good tidings" and congratulate themselves on the approach of the millennium. We confess that in all the language attributed to Gen. Gholsen, we see nothing that the most uncompromising of the "unreconstructed" might not say.

But if the Democrats discover that the true re-habilitation of the south, and the real interests of all the people thereof, can only be secured by a union of the white men and the colored men of the south, and if they loudly proclaim that such men as Gen. Gholsen, and Governor Alcorn are the men to bring about this "consummation so devoutly to be wished," does it not

argue the most astounding folly not to multiply such men into hundreds and into thousands?

Both the *Picayune* and the *Bulletin* are mistaken when they attempt to explain this recognized inconsistency. They say that "white men stand aloof because they are afraid of misconstruction of their motives, and colored men stand aloof because they are suspicious. This is not so. Colored men have too much at stake in this contest, to withdraw their allegiance to and support of a Party which has done so much for them and attach themselves to one that has yet its first act to perform, that even recognizes our citizenship in this Republic; or that tends even in the remotest degree to the amelioration of the condition of the negro race. It is the knowledge of this fact, and of others, of a more positive character, such as the denunciation of the very measures that secure us our rights, the unrelenting hostility to our enjoyment of equal civil and political equality, our expulsion from the vehicles and conveyances of a common Country; the persecution of our race however whenever, and wherever we attempt to assert that freedom and equality which the Constitution of the Country declares we possess; these are what make us "reserved," and the Democracy liable to "misconstruction" (?) A bald high sounding profession of "best friendship" can find no sympathy with us. Give us less profession, and more practice. Unlike Falstaff we want more than "one half penny worth of bread, to this intolerable deal of sack." Give us the same chances that you accord so freely to other races, with infinitely less claims on your sympathy and consideration; and there will no longer be any necessity for suspicion or mistrust. Republicanism is attractive to us because it has secured us our freedom and citizenship, and proposes to vindicate us in the defence of our rights, and protects us in the enjoyment of our privileges. We never can approve or support a party that purports or aspires to abridge one iota of those things which we deem inalienable.

None lament more than the colored people the condition of things between Southern whites and themselves, but there is no consideration that could induce an honest, intelligent colored man to ally himself to the Democracy of the present day. The only way to "inaugurate the new era," is to leave us alone in the undisturbed enjoyment of our rights.

USED AND DISCARDED.

The *Bulletin* has displayed Methodistian cunning in involving the Customhouse clique in difficulty and ruin, and now maintains its character by gloating over the devilish work. Witness these unkind flings at its victims, in which insult is heaped upon injury:

"Would you be surprised to find your brother-in-law on the bench at Long Branch when you get to Washington, Mr. Collector Casey, and thus putting you to additional expense in finding him?"

"Would you be surprised to find the guillotine erected in the Customhouse, and a reign of terror inaugurated among divers and sundry persons?"

"Would you be surprised to find that you and 'my brother-in-law' have put your feet into it in the late military campaign here, Mr. Collector Casey?"

This utter repudiation of the whole affair will show that President Grant's "foot" is not blemished, however deep Casey may find himself bogged; but apropos of the allusion to the guillotine, we learn that already the names of between thirty and forty Customhouse employees have been forwarded to Washington for dismissal. This fact alone stamps as false the denial of Mr. Herwig to our charge that a large number of men were employed solely to assist in operating for Mr. Packard's convention. At the first swoop, after this political dirty work is done, two score heads are sent rolling in the dirt.

## A FIZZLE.

A call was published in the morning journals of Tuesday for a mass meeting, at Lafayette Square, to "ratify" the ratty convention, of which Marshal Packard was ring-master. As might have been expected, the appeal fell still-born, in place of enthusiasm, stirring the public pulse; therefore, when the text issues of the papers appeared, we were not surprised to find Dunn, Packard & Co. repudiating the whole affair.

But whether or not, the call was genuine, it fairly tested popular judgment of the man who attempted so desperately to break in twain the Republican party. The judgment is one of deep condemnation. It showed that the "ring" has not a corporal's guard of followers left in New Orleans.

The Council of the Town of Plaquemine, Iberville parish, has passed two ordinances authorizing the killing by the Police of all wine, and dogs, found running at large in the streets of that rural municipality.

## CONCERT.

On Tuesday evening according to announcement, there was a GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT given in the large hall of the House of Representatives. Mechanics' Institute, by Miss Amanda Perkins. There was a large and respectable audience present. There was a pleasing variety in the order of the entertainment, and this, coupled with the excellent manner in which each performer played his and her part, made the evening pass off in a remarkably enjoyable manner. In exercises where all did so well, it would be invidious in us to particularize the excellence of any.

We congratulate Miss Perkins and the able friends who assisted her, on the complete success of their efforts to "give value for money," and to aid a Benevolent cause. We append the programme:

## PART FIRST.

Overture—Selection, by Orchestra.

Opening Chorus—By the Company.

Song—Loved Allie Belle, Miss Belle Clarkson.

Ballad—Johnny so Bashful, Miss Geraldine Nolasco.

Declamation—Othello before the Senate, Master James Vance.

Song—(comic)—The Merriest Girl That's Out, Miss Mildred Anderson.

Song and Chorus—Evangeline, Miss Katie McKay and Theodore Lott.

Song—(comic)—Tassels on the Boots, Miss Sallie Perkins.

Brutus to the Romans, declamation—J. D. Kennedy.

Anthony over Caesar's Dead Body, declamation—A. Lawrence Henderson.

Petition of Young Ladies, declamation—Anonymous.

Song—Grandma's Advice, Little Dora Cullen.

Never Court but One—Lucretia Sims.

Song—(by request)—Call her Back and Kiss her, Mr. A. P. Williams.

Song—Belle Mahone, Miss Geraldine Nolasco.

Song—(humorous)—Single Gentlemen, how do you do? Miss Sallie Perkins.

Dialogue—Edward and Warwick, Edward Wellington Nolasco; Warwick, James Vance.

Duet—Home to our Mountains, Miss Katie McKay and Mr. Theodore Lott.

PART SECOND.

Song—(comic)—When Samy Comes Home, Miss Virginia Ritchie.

Frenchman and the Rats, declamation—Master Louis Kenner.

Song—Bow and Arrow, Miss Sallie Perkins.

Duet—Ah, Could I Teach the Nightingale, Miss A. Perkins and A. P. Williams.

Song—(comic)—Charming Young Widow, Master Willie Penn.

Declamation—Cataline on Being Banished, F. W. Liggins.

Song—(comic)—Hi, Oh for a Husband, Little Dora Cullen.

Song—Will You Think of Me? Miss Mary Parish.

Song—(comic)—Grecian Bend, Miss Sallie Perkins.

Quarrel of Brutus and Cassius—Brutus, J. D. Kennedy; Cassius, F. W. Liggins.

Song—(comic)—Little Brown Jug, Miss Geraldine Nolasco.

Song—Driven from Home, Miss Mildred Anderson.

Song—(comic)—Act Upon the Square, Thomas P. Robinson.

Song—I Am Lonely To-Night, Miss Mary Parish.

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## A WEAK DEVICE.

Deputy Collector Herwig, the day after Marshal Packard held his convention in the United States Court room, published a mass of figures intended to demonstrate that public business was not thereby suspended, but that merchants could and did transact whatever they had to do uninterruptedly. It was a shallow dodge at best in face of the undeniable fact that no person could run the gauntlet of soldiers and marshals which filled the halls and entrances of the Customhouse, without having previously been provided with a pass. But we hardly supposed the beaten and discomfited ring would try to make official figures lie. Yet such is the fact. Herwig ostentatiously published the collections on August 9th, were \$17,000, an excess over the corresponding days in the two preceding years, when the truth is that the amount stated exceeds the actual collections for that same day on which the convention was held, by several thousand dollars. This we have such convincing proofs of, that nothing less than the certificate of the Naval Officer, who checks all collections, will permit us to believe the contrary.

In our next, the exact figures will be given, if we deem it sufficiently important to recur to the subject. But what must be the state of mind of high Government officers who condescend to such petty subterfuges, to defend their still more contemptible political tricks?

J. SELLA MARTIN ESQ.—The appointment by Gov. Warmoth of this Gentleman as division Superintendent of Public Education for the fifth district, is an eminently wise one, and affords another evidence of the Republicanism of the Administration.

Mr. Martin brings to the discharge of the important duties of his office, a mind well cultured, and matured, of a race who must be Republican, of a school of sound and unquestioned Reformers, of associations which have brought him in contact with the best and most approved methods of promoting education, with knowledge of the importance of "wisdom" and with a known, intense desire for the elevation of his race by education; we have no hesitation in saying that the choice is an excellent one, and that the people of the fifth district have abundant reason to congratulate themselves on the appointment of Mr. Martin, to superintend the education of their children.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—Gov. Warmoth appointed to-day J. Sella Martin, District Superintendent Fifth District, vice Gen. J. Mc Clery; Wm. Baker, Member Board of Police Commissioners, vice W. R. Whitaker, resigned, and A. M. Cramer, Tax Collector for the parish of Madison, vice A. F. Cranney, deceased.

Mr. McArthur has been appointed Recorder of the Second District, vice Captain Steas, removed.

## PAYING THE FIDDLER.

Casey and Herwig very foolishly permitted Carter, Packard & Co., to crowd the Customs pay-rolls with the names of men who performed no service for the Government. The assurance that Senator West would demand investigation of this matter, induced certain officials, whose duty it is jointly with the Collector to approve said rolls to withhold their signatures. At least, this is the generally credited report, and we hope it is correct, for the sake of the gentlemen referred to.

The consequence is, that the sole responsibility for this gross perversion of official patronage is shouldered upon Collector Casey, and as the Treasury Dept. cannot pass his accounts in the face of such easily established misfeasance, he and his bondmen must suffer.

Twenty or twenty-five men in the Surveyor's Department alone, with salaries aggregating as many hundreds of dollars, are said to be on the July roll; and as the "ring" have not as yet dared to drop them, still further complications will embarrass the Customhouse when the August accounts come to be audited.

This is paying, pretty dear for a political experiment which proved so disastrous in many other respects; and the Collector would be justified in assuming upon his associate ringites a *pro rata* of the losses he must inevitably sustain. Make them "put up," brother-in-law James.

THE WASHINGTON COMMITTEE.—The President of the State Central Committee has exercised a wise discretion in the appointment of the Committee to visit Washington, on the subject of the recent outrages in Republican liberty by Federal appointees.—We have no doubt that their plain, candid, and correct representation of the question to President Grant will result in a manner satisfactory to the outraged liberty of true Republicanism.

Another colored young man has vindicated the claims of his race to the respect of white men by making himself the most successful graduate of the Minnesota High School at its recent examination.—*Mississippi Pilot*.

## OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 12, 1871.

Mr. Editor:—In looking into your paper of the 9th inst. I obtained information that the wife of one Mr. Walter Burton had been forcibly ejected from a first-class car, on the G. H. & S. A. Railroad. And as assistance is being required for the prosecution of the case against that company, to teach them that American citizens have rights that Railroad companies should be made to respect, I send you this note to inform you and others, that from money obtained by a suit against the Richmond and Danville Railroad company, for forcibly ejecting me from a first-class car, I have, deposited in the Freedman's Bank at Washington, money to prosecute any Railroad company which forcibly ejects a citizen of one state out of a first-class car in another state, on account of the race to which, he or she belongs. And, one hundred dollars can, without doubt, be obtained, by making the proper application to the Cashier of that Bank.

Respectfully, &amp;c.

J. J. WAGNER.

## OUR SCHOOL WORK.

There is no question which so interests the people of Louisiana today as that of public education. During the past three or four years the cause of public education has been the one grand issue which has most keenly divided the sympathies of men of both the Democratic and Republican parties in this State. The constitution of 1868 provided that public schools should be open, in every part of the commonwealth, to the children of every class, of every race and color. The idea met with the most obstinate opposition from the Democratic party, because that party supposed that political strength and success could result from resistance to that theory more than from any other likely to be presented to the voters of the State, who were supposed to favor the old idea that negroes had no rights which a white man was bound to respect.

When George M. Wickliffe was impeached, not only for misappropriating other public funds, but for embezzling two hundred thousand dollars of the school fund, there were no schools established in districts outside of New Orleans, but since that period, and during the time that the law empowered Superintendent Conway to apportion that fund, we find more than five hundred new public schools in operation, with the teachers' wages, and other legitimate school expenses properly and promptly paid. Even in New Orleans, where no new special appropriation has been made since 1869, the school expenses have been all paid under the economical administration of the State school administration.

Unfortunately for the Democracy a man was elected by the Republicans to the office of State Superintendent of Education, who had been from his boyhood an abolitionist, and an advocate of equal rights to all men, and the prospect of intimidating him was so very poor, that the constitutional provision on the subject of education was likely to succeed beyond both the expectations of friends as well as foes.

We hear with great pleasure that in every part of this State, the work of establishing public schools goes on with rapidity and success. In districts where it was supposed a public school could never be established, the teacher finds cordial welcome, while the place where public instruction is to be dispensed is found to be one of the popular establishments of the community, receiving the approval of Democrats as well as Republicans.

Judging from the statement of the State Treasurer, which we have noted recently, through the State Superintendent, the prospect for the coming year is very bright. Before the close of the year 1871,







Continued from first page.

the levying and collecting of such taxes and licenses.

Sec. 26. Be it further enacted, etc., That all the laws and ordinances of the Mayor and City Council shall have effect two days after publication in a newspaper, or after certified copies of them are posted at three public places in the city.

Sec. 27. Be it further enacted, etc., That no inconvenience may arise in the administration of the affairs of the city of Monroe in consequence of a failure or neglect to elect the municipal officers thereof, it is hereby declared that all officers elected under this act shall remain in office until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

Sec. 28. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage, and the officers elected under the same shall hold their offices until the first Monday of May, A. D. 1872, or until their successors shall have been duly elected and qualified; and the clerk of the court shall order an election under this act as soon as he is notified of its passage and approval by the Governor.

Sec. 29. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws, or parts of laws, in conflict with this act, and on the same subject matter, except the general laws of the State relative to municipal corporations, be and the same are hereby repealed.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved May 4, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy.

GEO. E. BOYD, Secretary of State.

NO. 104.

AN ACT

To amend and re-enact an act entitled "an act to reorganize the State Land Office, and to provide for the disposition of public lands and for the survey of unsurveyed swamp lands," and to make appropriations therefor.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in general assembly convened, That the lands donated by Congress to the State of Louisiana as swamps and overflowed lands, within the intent and meaning of the several acts of Congress relating thereto, which shall have been surveyed and approved in accordance with law, shall be subject to entry and sale at the price of twelve and a half cents per acre.

That any person applying to enter any of the aforesaid lands shall be required to make affidavit before some officer legally authorized to administer oaths that he or she enters the same for his or her own use and cultivation and together with said entry he or she has not acquired from the State of Louisiana, under the provisions of this act, or of any act, graduating lands more than one hundred and sixty acres according to the established surveys.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Register of the State Land Office shall be, and is hereby authorized to sell the swamp and overflowed lands [donated by acts of Congress of second of March, 1850 and September 24, 1850, for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; provided, that no purchaser under this section shall be allowed to enter more than one hundred and sixty acres.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the public lands donated by Congress to the State of Louisiana which are subject to tidal overflow so as to be rendered unfit for settlement and cultivation, designated as swamp and overflowed lands, within the intent of the several acts of Congress relating thereto, which have been approved to the State of Louisiana by the general government as swamp and overflowed lands, shall be subject to entry at the rate of twenty-five cents per acre; provided, that satisfactory proof be filed with the Register of the State Land Office that any land sought to be purchased under the provisions of this section is subject to tidal overflow so as to be rendered unfit for settlement and cultivation.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Register of the State Land Office shall be authorized, and it shall be the duty of said Register, to administer any oath or oaths, which may be required by law in connection with the duties of his office, and if any person shall knowingly and willfully swear falsely to any fact contained in any oath or affidavit so taken and made, he or

she shall be deemed, or held guilty of perjury, and shall, on conviction, suffer all the pains and penalties of perjury; provided, that such officer shall not indirectly charge or receive any compensation for administering such oaths.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That as there are many bodies of land which have been approved in bulk to the State by the general government as swamp and overflowed lands, through which the township and section lines have not been run so as to prevent the same to be subject to preemption or sale, it shall be the duty of the Register of the State Land Office to have such surveys made thereof as may be necessary in accordance with the existing United States laws and regulations governing such work.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That section twenty-two of act No. 38 extra session of 1870 is hereby repealed, and that the unexpected balance of ten thousand dollars appropriated by that act be and is hereby appropriated out of the swamp land fund to carry out the provisions of the fifth section of this act, and this appropriation shall be payable to the Register upon his own warrant, for field and office work to be done as provided in section five of this act.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That if any person or persons shall cut, remove, or otherwise dispose of, or be employed in cutting, removing, or otherwise disposing of, any timber or wood of any kind from the lands belonging to this State or donated to this State by the United States, unless duly authorized so to do by a competent officer of this State, such person or persons so offending, and being thereof duly convicted before any court of competent jurisdiction, shall pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That as regular tract books of sales have not heretofore been prepared, and many of the township maps upon which sales were represented have been so worn as to unfit for use, it shall be the duty of the Register to purchase necessary books on which all sales shall be recorded, and he shall have the maps and lists of approvals to the State of every character of lands now in his office recopied and bound, in proper books and portfolios; districts.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and is hereby appropriated to carry out the provisions of section eight of this act, and that it shall be payable out of the swamp land fund upon the warrant of the Register of the State Land Office, upon investigation and approval of the Auditor of Public Accounts.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That as the Commissioner of the United States General Land Office has called for a statement of such lands within the provisional grant to the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company as have been lawfully disposed of, it shall be the duty of the Register of the State Land Office to prepare lists of sales and plats representing them, and to transmit to the United States Commissioner, General Land Office, a copy thereof, approved by the Governor, retaining the original so approved in his office.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, etc., That to carry out the provisions of the last preceding section the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and is hereby appropriated out of the swamp land fund, to be paid by the Treasurer on the warrant of the Auditor, and on accounts previously approved by the Register of the Land Office.

Sec. 12. Be it further enacted, etc., That all sales and locations of public lands made by this State from the first of January, 1861, to the fourteenth of October, 1864, which are shown by the records of the Register's office, be and the same is hereby confirmed, and patents shall, on demand, be issued in the name of the purchaser, and be delivered to the party surrendering the proof of entry or location, or on making, to the satisfaction of the Register, proof of loss.

Sec. 13. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws conflicting with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved March 31, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy.

GEO. E. BOYD, Secretary of State.

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CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

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Jewels.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWELS. THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery. The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch cost over a Hundred Thousand Dollars, and yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for \$18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finished as perfectly for Ten Times as much.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

is interchangeable, like a Springfield rifle that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, etc., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, without any reference to their former combination. This is a

GREAT ADVANTAGE.

For, if any part of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a trifling expense.

A GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH

Is made with special reference to

DURABILITY.

Other Watches will run for a year or two, an require constant repairs; but

A Waltham Watch

WILL RUN FAITHFULLY

FOR MANY YEARS.

We sell these Watches

IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING

CASES, \$18.

IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, \$70

We have prepared an

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,

which, describing the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection. We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.

Write for it as follows:

Messrs. Howard & Co.,

No. 785 Broadway, New York.

Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANA.

(Sign name and address in full)

WITHOUT EXPENSE,

OR

Refund the Money.

We have sent out over Five Thousand of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfaction with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more.

"We have no Agents, and our prices are the same to all. A REBENT OF OREBON OREBON CAN BUY A WATCH FROM US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL THIS IS EXPLAINED IN THIS PRICE LIST."

Special Notice.—We do not sell

Waltham Watches in any imitation, Gift, Patent, or Filled Cases whatever (these are all other imitations for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.

LOWEST CASE MADE FOR A PAIR OF

HOWARD & CO.

Jewellers and Silversmiths,

No. 785 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

## RAILROADS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern

Railroad.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St. Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St. Joseph.

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

A. D. SHELTON.

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to

W. BEDELL.

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad No. 150, Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.

J. H. WINGFIELD.

General Superintendent Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE

AND

CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870.

Leaves New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pass Christian, Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrives at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points.

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:30 A. M. Arriving at 8:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, up stairs, STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.

J. R. KENDRICK, General Superintendent.

TRAVELLERS, ATTENTION:

The New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern and Mississippi Central

Railroads.

Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggage Cars, their combined length without change.

RAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond. Sleeping cars at night, Canton, Grand Junction and Humboldt.

The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily, at 5 P. M.

Makes schedule connections with Lightening Express trains, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great North Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M. and leaves at 1:45 A. M.

Mail Train South arrives at 11:45 A. M. Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building, Ticket Office, New Orleans, under City Hotel, corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

E. Q. SEWELL, General Superintendent.

J. B. MORLEY, General Ticket Agent.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

E. D. FROST, General Superintendent.

THE MORE DETAIL Ticket Agent.

Mississippi Central Railroad.

S. S. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.

## WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

Paul Granzin.

DEALER IN GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

And Fine Gold Jewelry. Keep always hand all classes and patterns of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Glasses changed and sent to any part of the country. Watch repairs done promptly and warranted. Address orders to

Paul Granzin.

112 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

Feb. 16 ly

GOOD WATCHES

AT OLD PRICES.

AS THE SOLE AGENTS in the United States for the LIVERPOOL WATCH CO., we are authorized by them to close out a large line of European Watches, Chains, etc., now in stock for Cash, at prices never before known. All beautiful in finish, artistic in design, reliable or accurate time, durable, and of the latest style. Every Watch will be retailed at less than cost of importation, and forwarded securely packed, prepaid, to any part of the country on receipt of price. Money can be sent to us by Express, with orders for Express Co. to return Goods or Cash, which will secure promptness and safety to purchaser. Among our list will be found A BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH SILVER, SOLID DOUBLE CASE WATCH, genuine English full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, steel cut hands, engine turn net, correct and serviceable article, large or small size in complete running order, with an elegant Gent's Vest Chain, Locket and key, all complete, mailed free for FIVE DOLLARS.

A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Case—imitation of \$100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegant Gent's Vest Chain, with Locket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

The Oride Gold Watch,

IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Case, elegantly engraved, or engine turned. Genuine Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color, \$200 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome microcosm case, lined with velvet and satin, (Ladies' or Gent's size) with only TWELVE DOLLARS.

Watches for Holiday Presents manufactured to order.

GENUINE AMERICAN WATCHES of all grades, in Gold and Silver Cases, from \$15 up to \$200. Other Good Watches equally low. With every Club of six Watches, of any kind, we send one extra of same kind free, as a premium to getter up of the Club. A superior stock of Genuine Oride Gold Chains, \$2 to \$6 each, warranted fully equal to Gold in brilliancy of color, wear, etc. Bills of over \$12 collected on delivery, if desired.

All Bills of \$12, and less, must be cash in P. O. Money Orders, or Registered Letters, at our risk. Goods carefully selected, packed and forwarded pre-paid by mail, or by Express, or receipt of price. Safe delivery of all goods